

## Distribution of the spotted minnow (*Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns, 1842)) (Teleostei: Galaxiidae) in Western Australia including range extensions and sympatric species

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**Abstract** – *Galaxias maculatus* was captured from a number of rivers outside its previously known range. In Western Australia, it was formerly only known from rivers and lakes between the Goodga River (Two People's Bay, 30 km east of Albany) and the Dailey River (50 km east of Esperance), with additional records from the Boat Harbour Lakes (Kent River). An intensive survey of the inland fishes in rivers and lakes along the south coast of Western Australia has extended its distribution east by 50 km (Thomas River), west by approximately 40 km (Walpole River) and north by 400 km (Harvey River). The Western Australian Museum also has a specimen from the Canning River, a further 100 km north. Field salinity tolerance of *G. maculatus* was high, with fish found alive in 81 mScm<sup>-1</sup> (~45 ppt). The freshwater piscifauna east of, and including, the Pallinup River is depauperate, with *G. maculatus* being the only freshwater species present. All sympatric teleosts are tolerant of salinity and, with the exception of the introduced *Gambusia holbrooki*, are estuarine, including *Pseudogobius olorum*, *Leptatherina wallacei* and *Acanthopagrus butcheri*.

### INTRODUCTION

The Spotted Minnow, Common Galaxias or Common Jollytail (*Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns, 1842)) is a small, elongate, partially translucent, scaleless, osmeriform fish (Figure 1). It is one of the most widely distributed freshwater fishes in the world (Berra *et al.* 1996; Waters *et al.* 2000), with populations occurring in Australia, Lord Howe Island, New Zealand, Chatham Islands, Falkland Islands and South America. Both land-locked (i.e. complete their life-cycle in inland waters) and catadromous (with a marine larval phase) populations are recognised, and this widespread distribution has been attributed to the presence of catadromous populations throughout its range in eastern Australia, New Zealand and South America, with the larvae moving into the sea after hatching (Benzie 1968; Pollard 1971; McDowall *et al.* 1975). The presence of *G. maculatus* in Western Australia was first reported by Coy (1979) and McDowall and Frankenberg (1981), where the distribution was thought to extend from the Goodga River in the west to the streams around Esperance (see Figure 2). Jaensch (1992) later reported a single specimen to the west of the Goodga River in the Boat Harbour Lakes (Kent River) (Jaensch 1992) (Figure 2).

This paper presents new data on the distribution of *G. maculatus* within Western Australia and extends the range of the species in this State.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study focused on sampling the fish fauna in the rivers and lakes east of, and including, the Pallinup River on the south coast of Western Australia, excluding estuaries. Fish were sampled primarily using a combination of fine mesh seine nets in 148 sites between the Pallinup River and Poison Creek (east of the Thomas River, see Figure 2). Data presented in Morgan *et al.* (1998) were used for the distribution of *G. maculatus* to the west of the Pallinup River, while the unpublished reports by Morgan and Beatty (2003a, b) were utilised for the occurrences of *G. maculatus* in the Walpole and Harvey rivers, respectively.

Species distribution maps were created using site latitude and longitude data in the program MapInfo (MapInfo Corporation 1998).

Dissolved oxygen, temperature and conductivity were measured *in situ* with a WTW Multiline P4 meter. Unless otherwise stated, measurements were made immediately below the water surface.

### RESULTS

#### Distribution of *Galaxias maculatus* in Western Australia

During this study *G. maculatus* was captured from the following rivers and lakes within its previously known range: Goodga and Angove



Figure 1 The spotted minnow (*Galaxias maculatus*).

rivers (Morgan *et al.* 1998), Pallinup, Bremer, Gairdner, Fitzgerald, Hamersley, Phillips, Steere, Jerdacuttup, Oldfield, Munglinup, Torradup, Young, Lort and Dalyup rivers; Yallobup, Kateup, Coramup and Bandy creeks; Moates, Gardner, Angove, Wheatley, Mullet and Woody lakes (Figure 2). Additionally, *G. maculatus* was captured from: Lake Boolenup and the Thomas River, approximately 100 km east of Esperance; the Walpole River, approximately 140 km west of the Goodga River; and in a drainage canal of Bancell Brook, a tributary of the Harvey River, approximately 580 km west and north from the Goodga River by coast (Figure 2).

#### Sympatric species

The estuarine Swan River Goby (*Pseudogobius olorum*) was found in the majority of systems between the Pallinup and Thomas rivers; the Western Hardyhead (*Leptatherina wallacei*) was found from the Pallinup River to Bandy Creek; Black Bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*), was captured with *G. maculatus* in the Oldfield River and in Wheatley and Woody lakes; and the introduced eastern Mosquitofish (*Gambusia holbrooki*) was found only in the Pallinup River (Figure 3).

#### Environmental variables

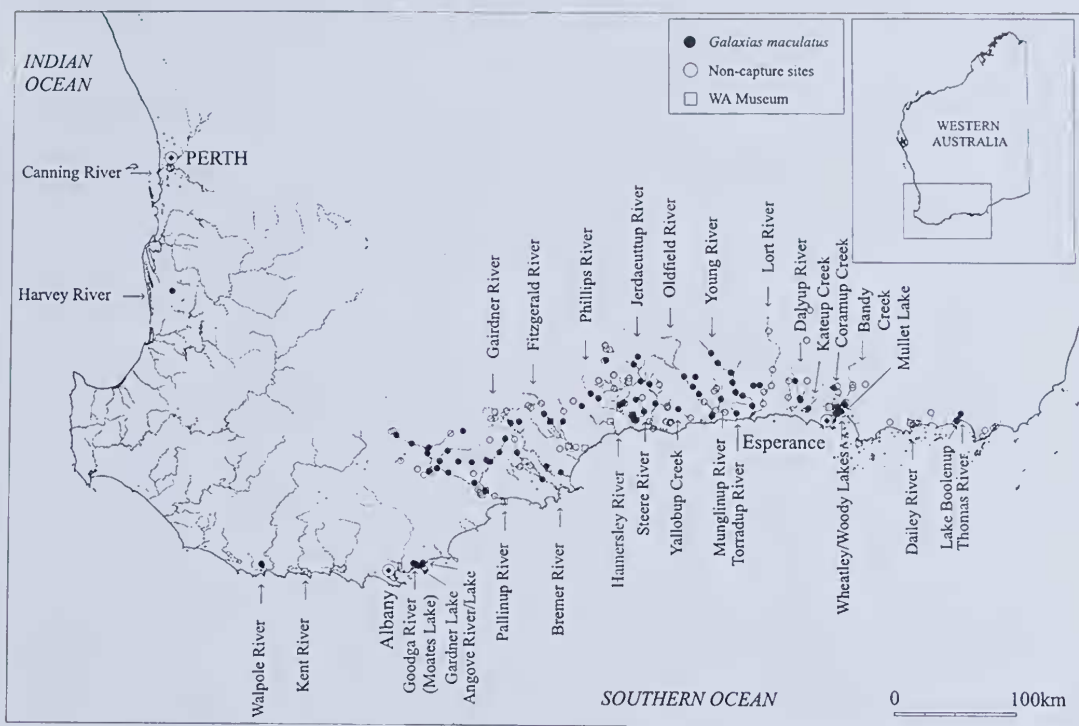
*Galaxias maculatus* was captured in conductivities ranging from 0.3 to 94.4 mScm<sup>-1</sup>, and temperatures from 12 to 30°C, however, all fish found in conductivities greater than 88 mScm<sup>-1</sup> were dead, yet in all salinities <81.6 mScm<sup>-1</sup> (~45 ppt) they were alive. Field measurements and repeated observations revealed that when dissolved oxygen levels were less than 1.5 mg l<sup>-1</sup> at 30 cm depth, *G.*

*maculatus* approached the surface to respire aerially. In these instances the surface dissolved oxygen concentration was always marginally higher than that at 30 cm. Furthermore, dead fish were recorded on several occasions when water temperatures were >30°C and salinity was <2 ppt.

#### DISCUSSION

During this study the range of *G. maculatus* was extended considerably, i.e. east to Lake Boolenup and the Thomas River, approximately 100 km east of Esperance; west to the Walpole River, approximately 140 km west of the Goodga River; and, in a drainage canal of Bancell Brook, a tributary of the Harvey River, approximately 580 km west and north from the Goodga River by coast (see Figure 2). The data presented here highlights the absence of studies of the inland fish fauna on the south coast of Western Australia.

There is a marked reduction in the number of species of native freshwater fish from west to east along the south coast of Western Australia. Ten freshwater fish species occur in the region with a moderate Mediterranean climate to the west of, but not including, the Pallinup River (Morgan *et al.* 1998; Allen *et al.* 2002), whereas only one freshwater species (i.e., *G. maculatus*) occurs in the region with a dry Mediterranean climate east of the Pallinup River (this study) (Figure 2). The ranges of *G. maculatus* and the estuarine *P. olorum* extend to the eastern most river on the south coast, i.e. the Thomas River (Figures 2 and 3), while the estuarine *L. wallacei* extends as far east as Bandy Creek. The species composition of the rivers east of, and including, the Pallinup River is a reflection of the higher natural salinities of these lower rainfall



**Figure 2** The sites that *Galaxias maculatus* were captured at during this study and from those specimens housed in the Western Australian Museum.

systems than for those rivers to the west. Thus, only species that are salt tolerant are found in the rivers east of the Pallinup. The feral *G. holbrooki* is able to tolerate salinities up to ~60 ppt (Morgan *et al.* 2004) but does not currently extend east of the Pallinup River however it is found in most of the river systems west of the Pallinup and north to the Hutt River, approximately 450 km north of Perth (see Morgan *et al.* 1998, 2004). This species is known to seriously impact other small south-western Western Australia fishes (Gill *et al.* 1999), yet it is not clear what impacts it has on the species in the Pallinup River. It is probably inevitable that it will eventually be introduced into other rivers on the south coast of Western Australia.

During the current study, the number of *G. maculatus* captured at those sites within its previously known range was far greater than those recorded to the west of its previously known range (i.e., Walpole and Harvey rivers). For example, despite extensive sampling, only four and one individuals were captured in the Walpole and Harvey rivers, respectively (Morgan and Beatty 2003a, b). Therefore, these individuals, particularly in the case of those in the Harvey River, are either indicative of populations with very low abundances

or are simply marine stragglers. It is likely that the establishment of new, self-maintaining populations is only achieved when adequate numbers migrate into these systems and environmental tolerances, particularly salinity and possibly temperature, are not exceeded. For example, while *G. maculatus* is extremely tolerant to high salinity (acute LD<sub>50</sub> of 45 ppt, Chessman and Williams (1975) and supported by field observations in this study), water temperatures experienced on the west coast of Western Australia (e.g., Harvey and Canning rivers) may often exceed 30°C during summer, a temperature that Richardson *et al.* (1994) suggest is lethal to at least some New Zealand populations.

Previous workers have faced uncertainty whether Western Australian *G. maculatus* were land-locked or diadromous, though on the basis of an inland breeding record from the Pallinup River, the former was suspected (Allen 1982). A recent detailed study on the biology of *G. maculatus* in south-western Australia that included populations in the Goodga, Phillips, Oldfield and Jerdacuttup rivers confirms that, over most of its range in Western Australia, *G. maculatus* has a self sustaining, land-locked breeding strategy (Chapman 2004). Further evidence for this is the presence of fish in the

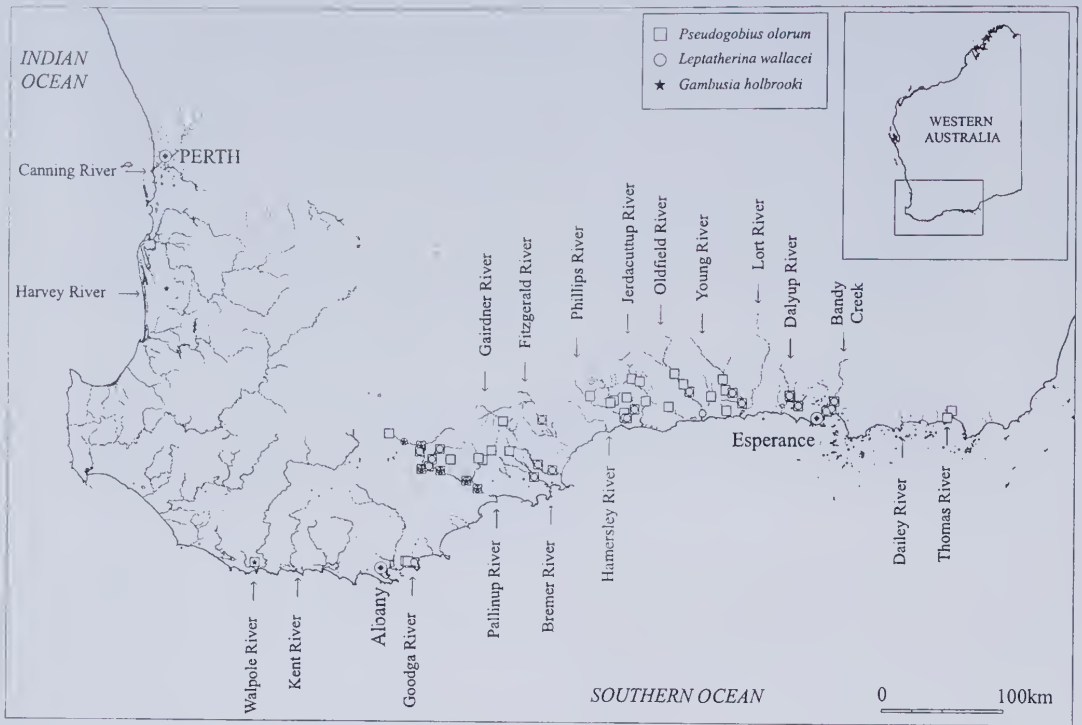


Figure 3 The distribution of the three sympatric species captured within the main range of *Galaxias maculatus*.

Jerdacuttup River, which has probably not had contact with the sea for 6 000 years (Hodgkin and Clark 1990). In other rivers, occasional contact with the sea by either adult or larval fish is a possibility as raised beach bars can either be breached by flooding, vigorous winter flow or human intervention (artificial excavation).

McDowall (1988) considered that diadromous galaxiids represented the primitive or ancestral stock and that freshwater limited populations were a more recently derived phenomenon. Waters *et al.* (2000a) proposed that the loss of the primitive marine juvenile phase may be an important mechanism of galaxiid speciation. It is very likely then that on the south coast of Western Australia the land-locked strategy has developed from diadromous stock in response to changes to local coastal geomorphology over recent geological time, with most of the rivers of the region now being only intermittently open. For example, Culham Inlet, previously the Phillips River estuary, where *G. maculatus* is confirmed to undergo a land-locked life-history (Chapman 2004), was permanently open to the sea as recently as 3 500 years ago but is now better described as a coastal salt lake (Hodgkin 1997). Most of the region's rivers are now open to the sea only after major rainfall events.

Although the presence of diadromous populations of *G. maculatus* in rivers on the south coast was not demonstrated during the present study, its presence in the Walpole River, which enters the sea via a permanently open channel at the mouth of the Normalup Inlet (Hodgkin and Clark 1988), suggests that there is at least the potential for diadromy in Western Australia.

Recent allozyme (Berra *et al.* 1996) and mitochondrial (Waters *et al.* 2000b) studies have demonstrated the considerable powers of dispersal, due to a marine larval stage in some populations, of *G. maculatus*. For example Berra *et al.* (1996) considered that gene flow continues to occur between Australia, New Zealand and South America, and whilst Waters *et al.* (2000b) confirmed gene flow between Australia and New Zealand, they were less convinced that dispersal occurred across the Pacific. It is likely that the presence of *G. maculatus* in the Walpole and Harvey rivers, is a result of larval drift via ocean currents from either outside Western Australia or from a south coast river. The collection of more mitochondrial data is required to test which of these hypotheses is the more likely. Such data would also permit comparisons of the genetic structure of populations within Western Australia, and between Western Australia, eastern Australia, New Zealand and

South American populations, i.e. is there regular gene flow between systems?

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